## The Principles of Design

## DESIGN <br> to organize the formal elements into a unified whole

## Balance

Visual weight: the 'heaviness' or 'lightness' of a visual form


Symmetrical: two halves of a composition correspond to one another in terms of size, shape, and placement of forms

Asymmetrical balance: balance achieved in a composition when
 neither side reflects the other.

Radial balance: A circular composition in which the elements project outward from a central core at regular intervals, like the spokes of a wheel.







## Emphasis

Focal point: the center of visual attention

Afocal: a work where no single point of the composition stands out, where the eye can find no place to rest



# Proportion and Scale 

## Proportion: relationship between

 parts of an object and the whole, or the relationship between an object \& its surroundings.Scale: describes dimensions of an art object in relation to the original object it depicts or in relation to the objects around it.



Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen, Shuttlecocks, 1994, Aluminum, fiberglassreinforced plastic, paint, 19 ft . x 15 ft .


PROPORTION

Le Corbusier, Le Modulor, 1948
"range of harmonious measurements to suit the human scale, universally applicable to architecture and to mechanical things."


## PROPORTION

### 1.618



The golden section

RHYTHM \& REPETITION: an effect achieved when shapes, colors, or a regular pattern of any kind is repeated over \& over.

UNITY \& VARIETY: repetition is often used to unify the elements of a work. The more varied the parts, the more disjunction, discontinuity, opposition \& contradiction we perceive.


Laylah Ali, Untitled, 2000, gouache on paper, $13 \times 21$ in.


Auguste Rodin, TheThree Shades, 1881-86, cast bronze, $75.5 \times 75.5 \times 42$ inches


James Lavadour, Blanket, 2005, oil on board


Louise Lawler, Pollock and Tureen, 1984, cibachrome, $28 \times 39$ in.

